# THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the LOITOR OF THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The BEE PUBLISHED COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postofice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

# The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

## THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. Sworn Statement of Creates.

State of Nebraska, 5.8.
County of Douglas, 6.8.
Geo, H. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing commany, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Hee for the week ending July 7, 1888, was as fo hows:
Saturday, July 1, 18,550
Monday, July 1, 19,600
Tuesday, July 3, 19,602
Wednesday, July 3, 18,652
Wednesday, July 5, 18,662

Eworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 7th day of July, A. D., 1888.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Presence this 7th day of July, A. D., 1888.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska,

County of Douglas,

S. S.

George B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn,

Geposes and says that he is secretary of The Bes

Publishing company, that the actual average

daily circulation of the Daily Ree for the

month of July, 1887, was 10,000 copies; for

August, 1887, 14,151 copies; for September, 1887,

14,530 copies; for October, 1887, 11,353 copies; for

November, 1887, 16,236 copies; for December,

1887, 15,541 copies; for January, 1888, 15,256 copies; for February, 1888, 15,052 copies; for March,

1888, 19,539 copies; for April, 1888, 18,74 copies,

for May, 1888, 18,181 copies; for June, 1888, 19,243

copies.

GEO. B. TZSOHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence this 30th day of June, A. D. 1888.

N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

# AVERAGE DAILY CFRCULATION 18,504

THE new board of education started out with ice cream and cake for fifteen.

MR. MORTON's acceptance of the nom-Ination as tendered to him by the committee on notification was manly and dignified.

Tims is a campaign in which the voter will keep his eye on three factors of the old parties, their record, their promises and their candidates.

EDITOR WATTERSON showed more haste than dignity in running from the Everett house, New York, during the burning of the adjoining Century build-

MAYOR HEWITT will be obliged to share his laurels as a busser with General Harrison. On the morning after his nomination a bevy of American girls waited on the presidential nominee and gave him a real genuine American smack all round.

PLANS for a grand union depot to be built by the Union Pacific and Burlington have been designed by skilled architects, and the palatial structure is to be completed at an early day. This chestnut has been served up several times before and is becoming decidedly musty.

COLONEL KEATLY, one of the oldest residents of Council Bluffs, and a rockrooted, copper-bottomed democrat from away back, has been appointed federal judge for the territory of Alaska. This appointment is both seasonable and meritorious. Alaska is the most salubrious summer resort within the domain of Uncle Sam, and Colonel Keatly is well qualified to expound the criminal code to the Aleutians. By the time he has been in Alaska sixty days we may look for a boom in icebergs.

Ir has long been the popular belief that London stood supreme as the financial center of the world. But a comparison between the bank clearings of that city and New York shows that only once within the past five years has London surpassed New York in the amount of its clearings. The fact is, that New York City is practically the clearing house for every bank in America, and that the number of checks of foreign cities passing through its banks is increasing annually.

ACCORDING to the United States consul at Sweden, it appears that corn is the only breadstuff imported in any quantities directly to that country from the United States. The other breadstuffs, wheat and wheat flour, are supplied by Germany, Great Britain, Denmark, Belgium and Norway. A large part of these imports undoubtedly were products of the United States re-exported into Sweden from the countries named. However, the quantity of corn shipped directly to Sweden from America for the year 1886 was only one-third of the quantity sent in 1885. Something like forty-five million pounds were imported during the latter year, due to short crops in the Scandinavian peninsuin.

THE investment of vast sums of money in western farm land securities for the past twenty-five years has become one of the great financial wenders of the times. The certain and rapid increase in land values all through the west, and the sure returns of both capital and interest to the lender, have made this form of investment more attractive and safer than any other legitimate kind of securities. New England is essentially the reservoir from which the west draws its money for developing its farming lands. There a savings bank in New Hampshire, Vermont or Rhode Island which does not hold from \$50,000 to 8500,000 in western mortgages. The laws of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine and New York, do not allow savings banks in those states to make investments of this sort. Their place, however, is taken by loan and trust companies and especially by insurance companies in Connecticut. Undoubtedly the largest investments in western lands have been made by these latter institutions where the loans run up to the hundred millions. The business is otill on the increase, and the small as well as the heavy eastern investor buys western mortgage paper with full taith in the safety of such security.

Nebraska at Paris.

Governor Thayer has been notified by Secretary Bayard of the action of congress accepting the invitation of ment of the United States to take part in the exposition of works of art and the products of the manufactures and Paris next year from May to October. Congress appropriated two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to be expended in defraying all the necessary expenses attending the exhibits of this country at the exposition, and General William B. Franklin has been appointed by the president commissioner general. It is desired that every state and territory, and all fields of industry, shall be represented in the exhibit of the United States, which should be by far the most complete and extensive ever made by this country in a foreign ex-

position. Governor Thayer is asked by the secretary of state to call upon the people of Nebraska to assist in the proper representation of the productions of the industry and the natural resources of our country. Unquestionably such a call will be promptly and generally responded to. As one of the leading agricultural states Nebraska should occupy a prominent place in the exhibit of the products of agriculture made by this country, and if the splendid promise for the crops of this year is fully realited, Nebraska will be able to make a contribution that cannot fail to command attention. In her staple cereal especially she need fear no rival. It cannot be necessary to point out the obvious advantage to be expected from an adequate and carefully selected representation of the products of this state at the Paris exposition. Regarded from the selfish standpoint it will be an opportunity to give world-wide advertisement to the agricultural resources of Nebraska, which it would be a great mistake not to improve, but there is a further incentive in the common duty of every state to do its utmost to assist in making an exhibit worthy of this great and prosperous nation.

The people of the United States should feel the most friendly interest in the success of the Paris exposition. The motive that prompted the French government to inaugurate the undertaking, that of exhibiting the progress of the nation under republican institutions, makes a special demand upon the sympathy and support of the people of all republics, and especially the people of this country. There is all the more reason for an earnest and a generous manifestation of sympathy and support from this source in the fact that nearly every European nation has shown its hostility to the moral object of the exposition by refusing to take any part in it. These countries have yirtually proclaimed that they will give no countenance to the enterprise solely for the reason that it is designed in part as vindication of the republican system of government. It is therefore the duty and the policy of the people of this great republic to generously assist in making the exposition a success, so that thereby its moral purpose may be carried out and a rebuke administered to the monarchial nations that have sought, by their open hostility, to defeat the enterprise. The generous appropriation made by congress, if properly supplemented by the liberal action of the people in contributing of their products, will insure a magnificent exhibit from the United States. We have no doubt the people of Nebraska will be found as generous as those of any other state, according to their resources, in assisting to make the national display at Paris entirely creditable to the country.

The New Army Regulation. The new regulation promulgated

from army headquarters, requiring that hereafter no regular troops shall attend in form or participate in any of the movements or encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic, will very likely cause some discussion respecting its necessity and wisdom. The reason given for the regulation is that the participation of regular troops in the way forbidden interferes with the proper discharge of their military duties, but this will hardly be regarded as an entirely satisfactory and conclusive reason, at least outside of army circles. It is not clear that any possible injury can result to the regular service because once or twice a year a regiment of infantry and a battery or two of artitlery are allowed to exhibit their military proficiency at a Grand Army encampment or elsewhere. It may be argued on the contrary that the regulars will be more likely to be benefitted by such exhibitions. They are usually at their very best on such occasions, for the regular soldier is not insensible to public admiration. In all European countries there are grand military reviews at stated times, given chiefly for the purpose of impressing the people with the proficiency of the army, and incidentally, perhaps, of stimulating the military spirit. The American people, however, with an army distributed in squads all over the country, are never permitted to witness anything of this sort, and while they take it for granted that the army is proficient, so far as the military spirit among us is concerned, it gets no encouragement from the regular troops. Perhaps it is not necessary that it should, but on the other hand it does not appear to be necessary to establish a procrustean rule that will prevent the people from having under any circumstances the privilege of seeing what their soldiers are capable of doing. The example of their proficiency is a valuable incentive which should not be withheld on any

tended by large bodies of the people. We are not disposed to place the entire responsibility for this new regulation upon the general of the army, and we have no doubt the policy did not originate with him. There is a very hearty hostility to the Grand Army of the Republic in high quarters at Washington, and it is not at all improbable that the regulation was ordered in pursuance of a suggestion from this source. The promulgation of the order at this time is especially to be

proper occasion, such as an encamp-

ment of the veterans of the war, at-

regretted, since it will withdraw one of the chief attractions announced as a part of the programme of the encampment of the Grand Army of Nebraska the republic of France to the govern- this year, unless the military authorities can be persuaded to suspend the regulation in this instance. This will be hardly possible, however, unless we agriculture of all nations to be held in greatly err as to the motive that prompted the order.

The New Fort.

The Fort Omaha bill has passed both houses and gone to the president, who will doubtless approve it. The bill appropriates sixty-six thousand dollars for the purchase of a site of not less than six hundred and forty acres, and one hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars for improvements and buildings. The old post is to be plotted into city lots, sold to the highest bidder at public sale and the proceeds to be turned into the national treasury. With the scanty appropriation as cut down by the house, the accommodations at the new fort, so far as quarters, warehouses, etc., are concerned, will not be as commodious as those at the present fort. There is no doubt, however, that ample appropriations will be made within the next two years, to make the fort what it should be. So far as Omaha is concerned, she would have been better off had the fort been left where it now is. At ten miles distance, the advantages of social intercourse with army officers, their participation at our, churches, schools and musical entertainments will necessarily be curtailed. Neither is the mercantile class likely to profit by the change. A round trip of twenty miles in an ambulance is just as tedious as a trip to Chicago and back. The only advantage is the assured continuance of department headquarters and army supply depots at Omaha.

From Behind the Screen.

Mr. Rees very properly refused to alow his vote to be east for officers of the board of education by wholesale ballot. This method of ordering the secretary to east the votes of members for officers, teachers or janitors is at variance with the system of representative government. No member of a legislative body has a right to delegate the powers vested in him by law to any other person. In the legislature the vote of each member for every officer or employe from speaker down to door-deeper is recorded. In city councils the same course is pursued. Why, then, should members of the board of education pool their votes and cast them through a second hand? Even the system of secret ballot which prevails in our board is contrary to legislative usage and should be abolished. No man in public life should hide his acts behind a secret ballot. That privilege belongs exclusively to the sovereign voter who is accountable only to himself for his choice. But the representative, who is acting for the sovereign, is in honor, if not in duty, bound to exercise his delegated powers in broad daylight. The new board may as well reform the old method of screening themselves behind paper ballots and secretaries at the outset, and do its business in the manner of all other legislative bodies.

It is evident that the majority of the house of representatives does not desire any legislation at the present session that will be offensive to the trusts. Under a resolution adopted last January the committee on manufacturing took a large amount of testimony regarding combinations to regulate production and prices, concluding its investigation nearly two months ago. Frequent inquiries have since been made for its report, all of which have been met by some excuse or delay. On Monday a resolution was introduced directing the committee to report immediately the testimony taken regarding the sugar trust, with or without recommendations, and the resolution was sent to the committee on rules, where it will probably be buried. Another committee was sent into Pennsylvania to investigate the Reading troubles. It returned to Washington threating to recommend radical legislation, but so far as we have observed its report and recommendations have not yet gone before congress. Several measures relating to trusts have been introduced but they are safely tucked away in committee pigeon holes. The chairman and other democratic members of the ways and means committee have just been convicted of holding private interviews with Havemeyer, the president of the sugar trust. Do not all these circumstances clearly show that the democrats in congress propose to do nothing at the present session that will curtail the power or affect the interests of the trust, and do they not fully explain the omission from the democratic platform of any condemnatory reference to these combinations.

THE convention of the republican clubs of the state of New York, which will assemble at Saratoga to-day, promises a most auspicious opening of the campaign in the pivotal state. There is said to be remarkable interest and enthusiasm pervading the republican ranks throughout New York, which is especially shown in the active organization of clubs. There as elsewhere the contrast between the zeal and confidence of republicans and the apathy of the democrats is decidedly marked.

He Has a War Record.

Globe-Democrat. It is a mistake to say that Grover Cleve land had no war record. He sent a substitute to the army, and recently let him die in the poor house.

A Hectic Story.

Philadelphia Record, From the hectic and imaginative story of a dynamite conspiracy against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company, which has been telegraphed east, it appears that three or four men have been arrested on a charge of bringing dynamite into the cars of the company, while another individual has been locked up because he happened to know these unlucky fellows. It is not upon such slender foundations as this that allegations of a huge conspiracy may be successfully reared. There is no occasion for alarm, and the bureau of able and remarkable liars which during the engineers' strike on the

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy last spring was so prolific of exaggerated and ridiculous stories relating to the exacarded employes need not have been resurrected for this pet ty performance.

The "I and My Country" Style.

Boston Adeartiser. The quiet and dignified speech with which General Harrison responded on Wednesday to the notification of his nomination is in marked contrast with President Cleveland's performance on a similar occasion a fortnight ago. One will look in vain through General Harrison's reply for any exhibition of the "I and my country" style of which the president is so complete a master. Nor do we find in every line of it intimations that our national safety and prosperity can be found in the speaker alone.

The Way It Looks to Some People.

America is a country where politics is brought to the attention of every man, but Americans know less about public affairs than almost any other nation. The English read all the debates in parliament, and carefully study all questions. They know all their ministers by name, and feel almost personally acquainted with the leaders in the house of commons. Every four years the American is aroused by the excitement of the presidential campaign, but during the intervening period he pays little attention to public affairs, and leaves all questions to the politicians. In England the papers contain extensive accounts of all the proceedings of parliament, while in this country the reports of the actions of congress are condensed, and in many papers are banished to the supplements, while base ball and divorces are described in every detail. We do not study sufficiently the questions of the day, and are not sufficiently cognizant of the actions of our representatives. How many Americans can name twenty-five United States senators, with the states they represent! How many know, by name, the cabinet officers, or the justices of the supreme court! We like to hurrah for some one during the campaign, but we do not sufficiently weigh the ques tion as to who we shall hurrah for.

Snuff and Snceze.

Springfield Union. Snuff, brothers, snuff with care! Snuff in the presence of the free tradaire, A Cleveland snuff for the reformaire, A Thurman snuff for the big bolstaire. A Mills bill snuff for th' interpretaire. Snuff, brothers, snuff with care Snuff in the presence of the free tradaire.

Sheeze, brothers, sneeze with care! Sneeze in the presence of the free tradaire, A mugwump sneeze for the great Grovaire A democrat sneeze for the office seekaire. Sneeze brothers, sneeze with care! Sneeze in the presence of the free traidare.

# STATE AND TERRITORY,

Nebraska Jottings. The city council of Creighton will build town hall

Locusts invaded Nauce county in droves last week.

The Garfield county teachers' institute will be held at Burwell July 30, continuing one

A mule is a bard animal to kill, but Sam a cultivator and ended its life. The mayor of Hastings cannot find a suit-

able person who will accept the proud posi-

ion of poundmaster of the city. Norfolk is to have a telephone exchange in the near future, which it is claimed will be the central one for all north Nebraska.

Michael Kyne, an ordensive live stock dealer at St. Michael has failed for \$30,000. About \$18,000 of the claims are held by Grand latend banks. Island banks.

Hebron boasts of the most economic young lady in the west. When she wasnes her face the always laughs so as not to have so much

A Pierce man named Burnett, who was a prisoner on the charge of embezzlement, made his escape from the officers and has so

The commissioners of Thayer county have contracted for two new bridges across the Blue and for eleven others across the Big

The majority of the Fremont barbers have closed their shops on Sunday and have caused the proprietor of the only seven-day tonsorial parlors to be arrested and fined. It would seem that whooping cough is not entirely confined to infants, for Fred Ranseventy-three-year-old boy of Grand

Sandy, Rose and Dry creeks

een suffering with the disease for the last five weeks. The Grant boy who thought he had dis-covered a balloon in a fence corner and attempted to carry it off now realizes that things are seldom what they seem and that the business end of a nornet is hotter than a

July day. Emma Duennermann, a three-year-old girl, was run over and killed by a team at Grand Island Saturday night, her neck being broken. Henry Kay, a farmer, who was driving the horses, was arrested but subsequently re-

leased. He had been drinking. John Wiggen, a Cedar county farmer, owed a youth named Victor Nielsen a small amount of money, and the latter went to the farm last week to collect it. A dispute arose and the young man threatened to whip Wig-gen. Mrs. Wiggen called for the hired man, who caught and threw Nielsen to the ground, and while holding him there the old lady came up with a murderous-looking corn knife and began hacking at the boy's legs cutting a severe gash just below one knee. front of one leg, and another in the calf of the other leg. The boy went to St. Helena, swore out a warrant, and Mr. and Mrs Wiggen and the hired man were arrested The boy's wounds are dangerous, and the old woman has been bound over to await the

Scarcely a house in Milford escaped having glass broken by the recent hail storm. The Cedar Rapids packing house slaught ered 116,420 this season, against 105,546 last Two fires and several burglaries were the

exciting accompaniments to Ringling's circus at Fonda.

One of a gang of thieving tramps was shot by a band of pursuing farmers near Trenton last week. S. La Bar, of Emmettsburg, has 10,000 silkworms which will commence spinning

in about ten days. The feeble-minded children at Glenwood now have more room, the \$2,000 appropriat by the last legislature having been expended for additional land.

A woman named Mintonye shot a boy named Ed Vanness at Eddyville Friday morning. The boy was in her yard chasing a canary bird that he had lost, and not going out when ordered slie gave him a shotgun charge in the leg.

A freak of nature is reported from Iroton in the shape of a pig with a head shaped like that of an elephant. It had a projection on its nose resembling an elephant's trunk. An another strange feature about it was that while it had eyelushes on each side of its head it had only one eye and that was in the center of the forehead.

A tramp brought before a Des Moines court on Monday presented a strong argu-ment against being considered a common va-He said he had done some work a grant. He said he had done some work a year ago last summer and had never got his pay, and he dsin't propose to do any more until he got paid for what he had done. He was dressed in the height of fashion, in fact, decollette; didn't have much on but a vest udge thought thirty days was about the right thing, considering that the man's time wasn't much of an object to him.

Dakota. Abordeen is short on hogs and the meat

narket men cannot supply their customers with ham or sause. Watertown thinks she is large enough for clearing house, and a move is being mede

towards establishing one. The city council of Madison has passed an ordinance forbidding the construction within the city limits of any fence which shall be

omposed in whole or in part of barb wire. A "grass widower's club" has been organ-ized in Columbia. No man whose wife is visiting in the east is eligible to membership nless she is to be gone at least two months. Nearly every farmer in Roberts county

has suffered the loss of his entire corn crop, and many the additional loss of their potate crop, through the energetic efforts of the cut

A canary bird died at Iroqueis recently at the advanced age of eighteen years and six months. He was a good singer and possessed all his singing powers until the last year, when he seemed to be in his detage. During the last two months his eyesight had nearly

The camp meeting now being held Whitewood under the auspices of the M. E. church is attended by a great number of people. This is the first camp meeting ever held in the Black Hills, and it meets with so much favor that one will probably be held

A slow torch was found by an employe of the Aberdeen News Wednesday under a large kerosene tank in the coal house adjoin-ing the office. It had been lighted and had ing the office. It had been lighted and had gone out. The incendiary devise was ingeniously contrived, but failed of its purpose. The motive and incendiary are unknown.

## SHERIDAN'S ORDER. Why it was Issued, With Other Mili-

tary News. The announcement in THE BEE of General Sheridan's order prohibiting United States troops from attending G. A. R. reunions and officers from acting as judges in competitive drills between private contesting parties was a surprise even to many of the officers at the post. One of the latter was asked the cause of the issuance of the order and said that it was simply because the occupations referred to took up a great deal of time and interfered with the per-formance of the duties of both officers and

"My private opinion, however," said the gentleman, "is that General Sheridan wishes to prevent a recurrence of the disgraceful scene which was enacted at Chicago last You remember there was a grand gathering of regulars and militia from all parts of the world, and the affair was to be a grent success. But it turned out a fizzle. Many of our officers returned disgusted. It was thought by the foreigners who attended that the United States government was behind the undertaking, but it was not. It was only a private affair, however, and the opinion which the foreigners took away from America reflected badly upon us."

The U. S. troops, by reason of this order, will not attend the G. A. R. reunion at Nor-

folk, as announced. Colonel Henry has returned sun-browned from his trip to Forts Sidney, Russell, Pilot Butte and Bridger and reports that in the last mentioned place the weather was so cold as to prevent sitting out of doors and to require a fire within. He states that he inspected the rifle practice of all the commands visited, and found it to be excellent, with the prospect of

Major Wilhelm, of Fort Niobrara, has from Kearney, which place had reached after an overland trip from Fort Niobrara. The object of the trip was to find the most feasible route, which the troops of the latter fort would take on their march to the summer encampment at Kear-

Speaking of the proposed appropriation for the relocation of Fort Omaha, an officer said that he did not think there was a soldier here who desired the change, and more, that it was thought that the appropriation of \$200,000 would searcely suffice to erect the

buildings for a tell company post,
Major Robert H. Hall, First Lieutenant
H. M. Chittenden and General Service Clerk Augustus Smith are ordered to Fort Mc-Kinney on public business. It is presumed that this order is the result of the late scare occasioned by the confemplated withdrawal of the troops from the borders of the Sioux reservation.

#### THE NEW UNION DEPOT. Its Erection Said to be Quite Probable.

At the present time there is probably no local matter which embodies so much importance as the erection of a union depot. While the matter of building one has, at various times, received the attention of the Union Pacific and B.& M.companies, and notwithstanding the fact that for over a year plans for the structure have been drafted, nothing definite has as yet been undertaken. Some months ago the BEE contained an item to the effect that there was a dispute between the two companies as regards the proportionate amounts to be invested by the differ-The Union Pacific people who were to furnish the site, were of the opin-ion that their proportion of the expense should be much less than that of the B. & M., while the latter admitting such to be the case, stood off on the ground that the amount allowed for the ground mentioned should be much less than that claimed by the former Consequently no action was taken beyond the drafting of a few plans.

It is now learned from a source very nearly official that an agreement as to the propor-tionate cost of construction has been decided upon and that architects and engineers are at present engaged in drafting three general plans for the building, which will be submitted to a joint conference of the officers of the two roads, and that when decided upon of the two roads, and that when decided upon finally the work of building the depot will begin. As to location: The plans drafted one year ago were for a depot to be erected on the south side of the Union Pacific tracks on Tenth street, near Paxton & Gallagher's Another plan is now being prepared for the north side, or where Dewey & Stone's furni-ture warehouse stands. Which one will be selected is, of course, unknown; but according to the statement of a prominent official of the Union Pacific there is hardly a doubt but what it will be placed on the latter location. This piece of news will be very gratifying to all who are interested in the welfare of the city. The old shed on Touth street under the shelter of which passengers alight from and board trains has long been an eyesore to every one, while the diminutive quarters furnished by the B. & M. have been the sub ject of much unfavorable comment on the part of those visiting the city from abroad. The location selected is accessible by the cable and horse railway lines, and if the de-pot is erected on the north side of the tracks the danger attending the crossing of the

#### CHAIRMAN ESTEE TALKS. And Predicts That Harrison and Morton Will Be Elected.

tracks, as at present, will thus be obviated.

M. M. Estee, chairman of the California delegation to the Chicago convention, was in the city yesterday and registered at the Millard. After being there a short time he was colled upon by Major T. S. Clarkson, president of the Omaha Harrison and Morton club, Mr. D. H. Wheeler and Mr. A. P. Nicholas. The four got into a carriage and were driven around the city. Mr. Estee expressed great delight at the substantial evi-dences of prosperity and solid business growt h which confronted him on everyhand, and remarked that Omaha was indeed a great city. He was afterward driven to the Union Pacific theadquarters, where he was seen by a Brn re-porter. Speaking of the selection of Harrison and Morton as the republican standard-bearers, Mr. Estee remarked that the ticket was a strong one, and with the platform selected by the party upon which make the fight, could not fail to win. Th Pacific slope, which is for protection, would be a unit for the ticket, and would, on the 6th of November, show to the United States what their opinion was of Mr. Harrison's views of the Chinese question. The Pacific slope so Mr. Estee says, is satisfied that Harrison is the best man that could have been selected although they made a good fight for Binin in the convention. Had they not though that Mr. Harrison was all right California never would have voted for him. Mr. Estec left at 12:20 on the overland flyer.

Filled With Wondrous Voices. New York, July 19 .- [Special Telegram to

THE BEE. ]-A phonograph will arrive at Thomas A. Edison's laboratory at Llewellyn park in a day or two which, whon it is allowed to give forth the sounds which are contained within it will create no small decree of a sensation. It contains the tones of the eloquent voice of William E. Gladstone, the ex-premier of England, the "grand old man," who is now Ireland's dearest advocate. Still more is sealed up in the little in strument—a song by the diva, Adelina Patti, and a speech by the Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland. Edison sent this most perfect of all phonometrics. graphs to England some months ago for this purpose. The phonograph will be here on the next steamer.

DOUGLAS COUNTY TAXES. A Levy of Fourteen Mills on an As-

sessed Valuation of \$24,500,000.
The county commissioners yesterday concluded the work of making the tax levy. They have assessed the property of Douglas county at \$24,500,000 and the levy will be 14 nills on the dollar, divided as follows: he general fund, 8 mills; road, 3; bridge, 1; sinking, 15; insane, 14.
Following is the assessment by precincts:

PRECINCTS. PERSONAL REALTY.
Omaha—First ward.... \$ 654,508 \$1,284,840 Second ward 124,150 Third ward 1,006,503 ourth ward..... 2,421,450 Fifth ward Sixth ward Seventh ward Eighth ward..... 1,425,304 Ninth ward..... Thiengo..... Douglas..... Florence ..... efferson ..... Millard ..... 31,345 McArdle ..... Platte. South Omaha..... 160.343 Union..... West Omaha..... 31.331 Waterloo ..... 81,345

Total.......\$3,785,581 \$19,958,263

The taxes paid by banks are always a matter about which there is general curiosity. Below are the assessments for 1888 compared with those of 1837, as far as shown by the records. In most cases there is a de-crease, because of new buildings creeted or of other real estate investments. These in-vestments have drawn from their moneys, and the assessment upon their personal property has been correspondingly reduced. For lewing are the figures:

BANKS. BANKS.
Commercial National \$79,967 \$52,000
First National 130,000 \$6,800
Merchants National 50,000 38,274 Nebraska National...... Omaha National ........... 165,000 Union National. United States National .... 66,000 South Omaha..... \$344,309 Total of national banks .. Bank of Commerce..... Bank of Omaha..... Bank of Valley...... Union Stock Yards...... Following are the actails of the personal 143,13

property assessment: Sheep. 781 Hogs. 12,608 Steam engines and boilers. 155 Fire and burglar proof safes. 582 Billiard tables, etc. 218 Carriages and wagons 5.519 Watches and clocks..... 3,112 Sewing machines..... Diamonds and jewelry. ..... Moneys of bank, banker, etc. 15,614 96,568 48,081 Credits other than of bank ... Bonds, stock, etc.
Property of pawnbrokers.
Property of companies not included above. 165.000 Investments in real estate ....

showing the various crops, etc. Wheat..... Corn..... Barley 
 Meadow.
 24,758

 Fruit trees.
 41,142

 Forest trees.
 2,319,906
 Rye..... Millet.... Garden .....

### SUDDENLY STRICKEN BLIND. The Extraordinary and Pitiable Fate of a Cincinnati Bookkeeper.

A catastrophe such as few men have the stoicism to bear and few survive. came like a thunderclap upon Charles Cullman, of 52 Brown street recently says the Cincinnati Enquirer. While auditing the books of the Bellevue building association, at their rooms on Mc-Micken avenue, he turned to one of the bystanders and angrily exclaimed: 'Why do you turn out the gas? I'm not through vet.

"Turn out the gas! What's the matter with you? The gas is burning. "My God, then I'm blind!" cried Cullman, and, sinking back in his chair, from which he had arisen in his excite ment, he buried his face in his hands and moaned and wept like a child. Dr. Schwartzmeyer, his regulay physician, was hastly sent for and only argived to confirm the worst fears.

Cullman was indeed blind. Without a premonitory sign, without warning, the blow had come, and as he sat there bemoaning his sad fate his eyes grew dim. Friends took him by the hand and trembled with emotion a they tried to speak words of hope and comfort. The stricken man only mouned, "My wife! My little ones!" Tenderly they led his "staggering steps to his home. The wife was cautiously prepared for the sad home-con ing. Heroically as she nerved, herself for the ordeal, her strength gave way as she met her husband's tottering

step. Her four little ones, the eldest not yet twelve years and the youngest ; mere toddlee, clung to her skirts and echoed the sobs of the mother, and the scene that followed beggars description Drs. Ayres and Sattler, the noted spee ialists, were summoned. A lengthy examination by these gentlemen only confirmed the verdiet already given. A diagnosis followed, and it was discovered that Cullman had for some time been a sufferer from Bright's dis-ease of the kidneys. The exudations of the albumen from these organs caused uraemic blood-poisoning, which gradu ally pervaded the whole system of the sufferer. Step by step the disease spread, and contraction of the kidneys followed, resulting in inflammation of the retina or optic nerve, hopelessly destroying the sight forever. The case although not an isolated one, is extremely rare, death generally ensuing before such a crisis arrives. As it is poor Cullman's days are numbered and he can scarcely survive a month. Cullman is well and favorably known in this city. Formerly a clerk of the pro-bate court, he left that position to assume the receivership of Tempest Brockman & Sampson's pottery, at 440 Richmond street. When that firm's affairs became regulated he took the position of book keeper for Marsh & Harwood, the vitriol manufacturers of McMicken avenue. Culiman was als secretary of the Mohawk, Believue associations. His family is in comfortable circumstances, which some what softens the blow. Cullman is but thirty-five years old and contracted his disease by overwork and exposure.

Ten Business Houses Destroyed. DEMING, N. M. July 10 .- A fire broke out at 2 o'clock this afternoon and burned ten business houses. Loss \$60,000, insurance

# A CHICAGO TRANSACTION.

How Mrs. Mumford Disposed of Het Husband on the Installment Plan. Chicago Horald: Mrs. Emma Mumford, at the Armory police court yester-day, sold her husband, William, for \$200, \$50 of which was paid in cash and the other \$150 promised in monthly payments of \$50 each. William is bnd looking fellow. He is tall, well built, has a fine mustache and side whiskers. He dresses well and, with his gold eyeglasses, presents a stylish appearance. Altogether, it seemed that William was quite cheap at the price paid, but he had his fallings, and it was these that led his wife to sell him as reasonable as she did. Mr. and Mrs. Mumford lived in Montreal, Canada, He was a book-keeper in a large house and earned sufficient money to support his wife comfortably. He became fascinated with a woman named Clara Brown. Miss Brown reciprocated

Mumford's admiration and they ran away to Chicago. They got here a lit-tle over a week ago and were followed

by Mrs. Mumford, who arrived last Friday. A warrant was sworn out by Officer Palmer, who took the couple before Justice R. H. White yesterday morning.

Mumford begged his wife not to prose-cute, but she was firm. He leaned over

as though to whisper in her ear and his

arm stole around her waist. She jumped back and shook him off. "Emms," he

said, "don't prosecute me and I'll go back and behave myself. "Oh, no. you won't; I am not going to pay your way back to Montreal and then have to support you.

"But you wouldn't send your husband to the penitentiary?"
"Wouldn't I? You wait and see."
Then Mrs. Mumford thought a moment. "I'll tell you what I'll do,ma'am," have scarcely a dollar in the world. If you will give me \$200, enough to start in a small business in Montreal, you can have him and I won't stand in your

Miss Brown pleaded that she didn't have the \$200, but was told that she had better raise it before the case was called. Mrs. Mumford's look roused her to action, and she left the station. hour later she returned with a despairing look on her face. "I could only raise \$50," she said, "but I will get the

rest if you will give time." The injured wife saw that this was the best she could do and took the money. She then made Miss Brown sit down and write out three notes for \$50 each, payable in thirty, sixty and ninety days. These she put in her pocket, and fifteen minutes later the case was dismissed for want of prosecution.

# **BABY HUMORS**

And all Skin and Scalp Discases speedily Cured by Cutteura.

Our little seri will be four years of age on the 25th inst. In May, 1878, he was attacked with a very painful breaking out of the skin. We called in a physician who treated him for about four weeks. The child received little or no good from the treatment, as the breaking out, supposed by the physician to be hives in an aggravated form, became larger in biotehes, and more and more distressing. We were frequently obliged to get up in the night and rub him with soda in water, strong liniments, etc. Finally, we called other physicians, until no less than six had attempted to cure him, all alike falling, and the child steadily getting worse and worse, until about the 25th of last July, when we began to give him Curicusa Resouvers internally. 2,235 until about the 20th of last July, when we began to give him Cuticula Resolvers internally, and the Cuticula, and Cuticula Soap externally, and by the last of Angust he was so nearly well that we gave him only one dose of the Resolvent about every second day for about ten days longer, and he has never been troubled since with the horrble malady. In all we used less than one-half of a bottle of Cuticula Resolvent, a little less than one box of Cuticula Resolvent, a little less than one box of Cuticula Resolvent, and only one-sake of Cuticula Soap, H. E. RYAN, Cayuga, Livingston Co. III. Subscribed and sworn to before me this fourth day of January, 1887.

C. N. COE, J. P.

SCHOFULOUS HUMORS. Last spring I was very sick, being covered with some kind of scrotula. The doctors could not help me. I was advised to try the Currousa

HESOLVENT. I did so, and in a day-I grew better and better, until I am as well as ever, I thank you for it very much, and would like to have it told to the public. EDW. HOFMANN, North Attleboro, Mass.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, inter-nally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease from pimples to scrofula. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTIGURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the FOTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. \$27 Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 Blustrations, and 100 testimonials.

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The first and only pain-subduing plaster, 25 cts.



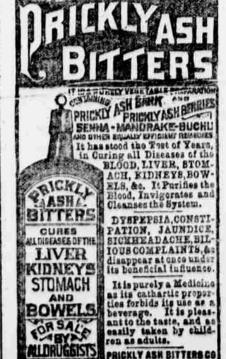
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